DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS.

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE NOW IS THE TIME TO USE, A PRE-

VENTIVE. where is None Equal to Heimbold's Bighly Concentrated Fluid Ex-

tract Sarsaparilla. PUBE AND HEALTHY BEOOD RESISTS.

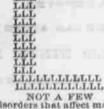
DENE/ANE.



MY THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPABILLA is an a sistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK, BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

MERKERKEREK

FT ERAPTCATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERA-TIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES EYE LIDS, FCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mer cury, and removing all laints, the remnants of DIS-EASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY,



NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Or all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAFARILLA. It cleames and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create discase. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

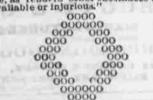


Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy what-ever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Toules. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen



An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirargical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in-certain affections, by Begjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that 'No remedy it equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraorolarry, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."



TWO TARLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla. added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon D'et Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

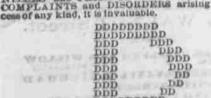
The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction: for a find saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nanesated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spolling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are sirikingly manifest.

COLDINER

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES KIDNEY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES RHRUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CORES URINARY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES GRAVEL. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES STRICTURES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DEOPSY. For the diseases named above, and for WEAR NESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FRMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMIT and are also in very general use in all the State HOS PITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTION. throughout the land, as well as in private practice and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARRHOUSE, No. 594 Breadway, New York, and -No. 104 S. Tenth street, PL ladelphia. Sold by Druggists Rverywhere. Beware of Counterfeits.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR. THE PERSIDENT'S PARTY BY ROUTE FOR WASHING-TON-INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP - RECEPTION AT PETERBURG - ARRIVAL AND SERENADE AT

BICHMOND, ETC. PALEIGH, N. C., June 7-9:40 A. M.-The President's party have just passed here, en route for Washington. It is raining heavily and without

intermission.

Washing to he intermission.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7-9-45 P. M.—The President and party have just arrived, after a tedious journey. At thirty minutes past 2 in the atternoon the party stopped at Weldon for dinner, and were welcomed by the Mayor and city officials, and partock of an excellent dinner at the Weldon House.

At fifteen minutes of 3 the train was gotten in motion, the President having declined to make any post-prandial orations. A dreary ride through the rain, with half of the party in a drowse, and the rest kept awake by the crowing of a couple of game-cocks, and the party passed Pleasant Hill, where the President showed himself on the rear platform of the car, bowing to the little knot of people who stood dripping with rain, and looking wet and uncomfortable, on the platform and vicinity of the car.

At Relfield a deputation from Petersburg

At Belfield a deputation from Petersburg boarded the train and entered into conversation with the half-awakened members of the party. The deputation consisted of the gentlemen whose signatures are subjoined to the following note, which was delivered by the private secretary of Mayor Colher at Raleigh:—

tary of Mayor Collier at Raleigh;—
CITY OF PETERSHUES, June 5,—To His Excellency
Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—
Sir;—At a meeting of the Council of the City of Petersburg, held this day, the undersigned were appointed a
sommittee to tender to yourself, members of the Cubinet and suite, on your return from North Carolina,
the h spitalities of this city. Your tavorable respon e,
incice ting the time of your arrival, and the time you
can remain in Petersourg, is most exprestly desired.
Permit us to add our undivided assurance of the high
gratification which your acceptance of this invitation
will confer upon yours, most respectfully.

CHARLES H, COLLIER, Mayor.

WILLIAM R, JOHNSON.
JOHN K, EVAN,
T, M, ROWLETT,
SAMUEL LECTURE.

At Reams' Station a small knot of persons had

At Reams' Statten a small knot of persons had gathered to greet the President, and a few minntes of bowing on the rear platform, while the rain beat fitfully in the faces of the party,

Another jaunt of half an hour or thereabouts, and the raun having moored in front of Jarratt's Hotel, the party, wet, dogged, and uncomfortable, alighted and were escorted into the parlors by the Mayor and members of the City Council of Petersburg, with a large number of eminent citizens. After a few minutes of shaking hands in the parlor, and a partaking of refreshments, at the suggestion of Mayor Collier, the President permitted himself to be escorted to the balcony, and, amid the shouts of the assembled crowd, was presented by the Mayor to the people. In response to repeated calls the President here made a brief address, by which he repeated in substance the remarks. in which he repeated in substance the remarks made at the reception in Raleigh. Mr. John

made at the reception in Raleigh. Mr. Johnson said:—

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the cordiality of this reception. Nor am I insensible to the distinguished kindness which has greeted me here. Travelling through your country on the mission with which I started, any lengthened aliusion to political topics would be out of place on this occasion, and I can only say that throughout my entire political career I have endeavored to make the public good the sole aim of my public acts. If anything in my history as President of this nation can be found which, in the calm judgment of impartial critics, is at variance with this aim, then I have erred in judgment and not in purpose. For the past six years, in which I have been more prominently identified with public affairs. I have taken the Constitution for my guide, and have steadily adhered to the principle that the union of all the States in one brosherhood is the paramount interest of the nation in this criais—an interest far transcending in importance all other political considerations. And I say it here, and to you all, that as President of this nation I shall in the future, as I have in the past, devote all my influence and energies to the healing of the wounds which the integrity of the nation has suffered at the hands of partisans both North and South. More than this I cannot say to you at present, more than to assure you that the restitution of the Union and the Constitution, both in their original integrity, will continue, so long as I shall be associated with public affairs, to be the governing motive of all my actions. Gentlemen, I have again to thank you for the cordiality of this reception. actions. Gentlemen, I have again to thank you for the cordiality of this reception.

The President retired amid protracted applause, and lond calls were made for Mr. Se-ward, who came forward and said:— SPEECH OF MR SEWARD.

Gentlemen:—It would be an abuse of your patience to keep you standing, here in the rain to hear me say what the President has already said. I heartly con-cur with all that the President has uttered.

Loud calls were then made for Postmaster General Randall, who made a brief address in response, in which he thanked the citizens of Petersburg for the heartiness of their recep-

The party was then escorted to the tables where a hospitable repast had been spread, or which having partaken, the train was again boarded, and the President and suite arrived here at half-past nine o'clock.

Having arrived at the Spottswood, an in-formal call was held, and the President was honored with a serenade, in answer to which he spoke briefly.

The President and Mr. Seward both expressed themselves highly gratified with their

trip through the South. The serenade was tendered by the band of of the 11th United States Infantry. Mr. Johnson said in reply that he had already published documents and spoken enough through the country to render the citizens aware of the fea-tures of his policy. Mr. Seward expressed himself in favor of reconstruction without confis

MAXIMILIAN SOLD TO THE LIBERALS BY HIS BOSOM FRIEND LOPEZ-NO PRISONERS SHOT UP TO LAST ADVICES - HEROIC CONDUCT OF MAXI-MILIAN, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7 .- The Ronchero of NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Ronchero of June 1 publishes a letter, dated San Luis Potosi May 18, which states that private negotiations, some days previous to the surrender of Queretaro, had been going on between three imperial Generals and the Liberals, to self one of the principal forts for \$48,000. General Miguel Lopez, who was high in the confidence of Maximillan, was the principal actor in this treaty, and caused the surrender. On sending a flag of truce with his sword to On sending a flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo, Maximilian told him he had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any person was to be shot, he should be shot first; that if shot, his body might not be abused.

Maximilian, and all the officers above the

rank of captain, would arrive at San Luis in two or three days. None were shot, and it was thought that none would be, in consequence of the request made by the United States. Satislio dates to the 26th ult say that the Libe-rials now admit that up to the 7th the Impe-rialists were successful in every engagement. From that time to the 15th nothing important transoired.

transpired. Escobedo says that fifteen thousand prisoners surrendered, including thirteen general offi-cers and five hundred officers of inferior

grades. He states that no fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their companions in arms.

The surrender of the garrison was complete.
Lopez acted as escort to the Empress, was uncle to Bazaine and besom friend to Maximilian, who was godfather to his firstchild. By his processes, we want to the companions of the Legion.

his prowess he won the cross of the Legion of Honor. Colonel Mariana Campas and Mendez are reported shot some time shortly after the sur render.

A letter from Monterey says that, irrespective of the wishes of the Government of the United

of the wishes of the Government of the United Stater, Maximilian and his generals will be snot, as the strong and irreconcilable feelings of Junez and his party to all foreigners are that all should be snot like dogs.

The schooner Arielis, Captain Castanza, from Tampico May 27, arrived at Brownsville on the 31st. He reports that at the time he left a fight was raging between Gomez and Pavon, a portion of Gomez's officers having pronounced against him; the fighting stopped on the receipt of the news of the fall of Queretaro.

SOUTH CAROLINA RICE IN INDIA .- The culti vation of Carolina rice is about to be com-menced in India. Some experiments of its growth in Bengal have proved highly successLOVE AND SUICIDE.

THE STORY OF A YOUNG WOMAN OF NINETEEN. An inquest was held yesterday at the boarding-house of Mrs. Louisa A. Bussing, No. 260 West Eleventh street, by Coroner Wildey, over the remains of Miss Kate Norton, a very prethe remains of Miss Kate Norton, a very prepossessing young woman, nineteen years of
age, a native of the State of Maine, who committed suicide on Thursday evening by swallowing a dose of morphine. The case is
shrouded in considerable mystery, and testimony taken before the Coroner did not fully
disclose all the facts in the case. It appears,
however, from what could be learned of the delails of this sad affair, that the deceased, about
four years ago, was induced to leave her
home by a man named Drury, then a merchant doing business in Detroit, Mich. He
took the girl to the lattercity, and, as deceased
stated to a lady friend, they had lived together
as man and wife, Drury promising to marry
her. About two months ago Mr. Drury, it is
stated, married an estimable young lady in
Detroit, and immediately afterwards left that
city, and coming to New York, established himself in business in this city. As soon as Miss
Nortou learned of his whereabouts was toglowed city, and coming to New York, established him-self in business in this city. As soon as Miss Norton learned of his whereabouts she followed him hither and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. About ten days ago, Mr. Drury called at Hotel. About ten days ago, man description of the first busing's boarding-house, and represent-ing the deceased as his nice, engaged board for her. He called on her almost every day, and on Sunday last he visited her in company with his wife. On Thursday Miss Norton called at on Sunday last he visited her in company with his wife. On Thursday Miss Norton called at the store of Mr. Drury, for what purpose is not known; and while there they quarrelled, and Mr. Drury had her put out of the store by a policeman. She returned nome at once, sud, it is presumed, swallowed the latal draught which terminated her existence. The following is a copy of the testimony taken by the Coroner:—

Louisa A. Bussing testified—I reside at No. 20 West Eleventh street, and take some boarders; Mr. Drury and deceased came here a week ago lest Monday, in answer to an acvertisement, to see about board; I understood that she had been boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel, and he mad just come from Detroit; he said he wished board for her here; he called her his nice; we made an arrangement for her to come on Tuesday, at which time she came, in company with him; he came is see her nearly every day; last Sunday he and his wile came to see her; since she has been here she has seemed very lively; yesterday morning she said she was going to Mr. Drury's store; she went in company with Miss Jane Reynolds; she returned at about 1 o'closk, and went immediately to her room; at 4 o'clock Miss Reynolds called me and said deceased looked very bad; I went up directly and saw ber lying on her bed; sweat was pouring down her face, and the blood seemed settled under her nalls; she was frothing from her mouth; her features twiched continually, and her breathing was deep and irregular; I sent for the doctor at once; the physician said that he thought the deceased would recover, but he could not remain: I then sent for Dr. Newby; he came and Stayed there a while; when he called again she was dead; she died at 65, o'clock; I found a bottle containing morphine in her pocket. Louisa A. Bussing testified-I reside at No. 256 West

while; when he called again she was dead; she died at the o'clock; I found a bottle containing morphine in her pocket.

Jame Reynolds testified—I board at this place, and have known deceased about a week; I went with her yesterday to Mr. Drury's store; she appeared to have some difficulty there; he sent for a policeman, who advised her to leave the store, which she did; she arrived home at about 10 clock, and went at once to her rooms and partially undressed herself she made preparations for Iving down when I left; she remed to eat any lunch; she asked me it I would come in and sit with her; at about har past 3 I went to her room and found her lyleg on the bed in a deep sleep; she looked so strange that I was frightened, and I immediately called Mrs. Bussing; deceased toid me she sometimes took morphine; she said Mr. Drury had taken her from her home in Chicago, I think and had lived with her for four years as hi, whice that he had made the acquaintance of another woman, whom he he matried; that he left her at Detroit and came to this city, whither she followed him; she said that he had promised to marry her; this information she gave me while we were in Mr. Dsury's store.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., testifi d—I have made a post mortem examination of the deceased; body well nouriested; elgor morks fairly marked; no external abnormal appearance; the stomach contained about four ources of yellowish sour fluid containing white flocculent particles; there were pands of infection in several parts, but the general appearance was not unnatural; lungs were adde ent, and contained about four ources of yellowish sour fluid containing white flocculent particles; there were pands of infection in several parts, but the general appearance was not unnatural; lungs were adde ent, and contained about four ources of yellowish sour fluid containing white flocculent particles; there were pands of infection in several parts, but the general appearance was not unnatural; lungs were adde ent, and contained about to have been taken fr

person of deceased;—
"Oh, grandmother! do pray that I may be forgiven,
for my heart is broke. It is so hard to be treated as I
have been by him I loved so much, Ed. I love everybody, and forg ve sail and hope to be forgiven. I can
not live—I must die. He does not love me, he hates,
me. He had me put out of his store, but I forgive all,
"KATE."

"Pray that I may be forgiven. Oh. Ed! do not take my cross off my neck-chalu!!" It is but just to state that Mr. Drury denies that he had ever cohabited with the decased, although he admits that he paid her board and supported her both in Detroit and in this city. He also took charge of the remains of the un-

fortunate woman, and expressed his intention of giving them a decent burial.

Our reporter has, since writing the above, ascertained that the Mr. Drury interested in the case, and who had represented the deceased as his nicee, is Mr. Edward Drury, doing business at No. 162 Broadway, and residing at the Irving House,—N. Y. World.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE. MAN BAVING A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY JUMPS FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN INTO THE RIVER, AND IS DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7 .- Information received in this city from the conductor of the Cincinnati express train on the Hudson River Railroad, due here at twelve minutes after 4 A. M., states that an extraordinary case of sui cide occurred on that train this morning. The particulars are as follows:—As the train was passing Stockport, a short distance this side of passing Stockport, a short distance this side of Albany, a German, name unknown, jumped from the platform of one of the passenger cars and was undoubtedly killed. He had a large sum of money on his person, and from his talk and actions was thought to be crazy. He took the other passengers for thieves and pick-pockets, and every few moments grasped a revolver which he ket, ton his lap as it to defend himself from an imagined attack. His fellow passengers were considerably frightened, thinking he might shoot some of them, and they fellow that the contract of them and they fellow that the contract of t ing he might shoot some of them, and they felt relieved when he left the car. On the arrival of the train at Hudson two men were sent back to search for him, but up to a quarter past 6 this morning they had not succeeded is finding the body, and it is thought he jumped off the river side into the Hudson and was drowned. If this is the case, the body will probably not be recovered for some days. The train was running very fast at the time, and he could not possibly have escared alive. Winle on the cars he tore a paper off a roll of bills marked \$200. He carried his money in a satched of money in a satchel.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON ERIE RR. ONE MAN PATALLY INJURED AND TWO OTHERS BADLY HURT.

Poughkeepsre, June 6 .- A boiler attached to a portable engine, near Craig ille, on the Newburg branch of the Erle Rallroad, exploded this morning, destroying the building in which it was located, knocking down the smokestack, and carrying the boiler into a yard. Three per-sons were badly injured, viz.:— Dr. Sears, badly scalded, and otherwise seri-

ously injured in the left side, being found buried in the debris, and will probably die. He is a single man, about thirty-two years of age. His father is a minister at New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. McBirney, very dangerously-scalded, and is suffering great agony. It is feared that he will die. He is about thirty years of age, and Mr. Merritt, who is not so badly scalded as the

others, and will probably recover.
Dr. Moffatt, a local physician, and Dr. Ely, of
Newburg, did all in their power to aid the

—How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a field. -Question for actors: Can a man be said to work when he plays?

-It is supposed that the man who left the house was not able to take it with him. -What would be likely to give the best re-

port of fire? A powder magazine. -Signal for a bark-Pulling a dog's tail.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

GLASGOW, June 8—Noon.—The steamship Britannia, Captain Lacid, from New York on the 25th uit., arrived last evening.
London, June 8—Noon.—Consols, for money, 93; Hinois Central, 793; U. S. Five-twenties, 78.
Livenroot. June 8—Noon.—Cotton dull at 113/d, for uplands, and 113/f for New Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Corn dull and declining.
Petroleum firmer, at an advance, with sales at 1s. 2d. per gallon, for refined. Tallow steady. Tin, 86s. for straits and banca. Other articles unchanged.

unchanged.

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINA TION OF THE CZAE-GALLANT ACTION OF THE GROOM TO SAVE THE IMPERIAL PARTY-COURSE OF THE BALL THROUGH THE CARRIAGE-A LADY WOUNDED IN THE STREET-A SECOND SHOT AT-TEMPTED-THE ASSASSIN TRAVELS FROM BEL-GIUM TO KILL THE CEAR-NO ACCOMPLICES IN PARIS-MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY-THE RULERS OF PRANCE AND RUSSIA PRESENT-GENERAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CZAR. ETC.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE. Paris, June 7—A. M.—The Moniteur publishes an official account of the firing at the imperial carriage, in which the Czar of Russia and Napoleon were seated, and the attempted assassina-tion of the Czar. The statement, which is very short, confirms the report which I transmitted through the cable yesterday evening. It is stated in the Moniteur that the ball struck the head of the horse which carried one of the invertible reports in waiting who was

of the imperial grooms in waiting, who was riding at the door of the carriage, and that the weapon burst.

weapon burst.

The people in the crowd standing near the scene of the attempt arrested the assassin, and the police interfered to save his life, which was threatened by the enraged populace.

The man says his name is Beregouski, and that he is a native of Voiny nis.

Le Droit, in its issue, confirms the statement that the pistol burst, and says the assassin is a Polish mechanic, and that he purchased a double-barrelled pistol in the city on Wednesday, June 5.

day, June 5.

The newspaper also states that his motive appears to have originated from personal hatred to the Czar, directed by political passion.

It is believed that the assassin had no accom-

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. PARIS, Friday—P. M.—The Gazette des Tri-bunaux says that the groom in waiting, who was riding by the door of the imperial carriage, observed the menacing movement of the man in the crowd, and instantly caused his horse to bound a little forward, so as to place him di-rectly between the assassin and the sovereigns.

rectly between the assassin and the sovereigns. The ball passed through the space formed between Napoleon and one of the Grand Dukes, son of the Czar, wounding a lady who was standing opposite to see the cortege pass.

The blood from the head of the groom's horse spirted on the uniforms of the imperial party. The man attempted to fire a second shot, but this discharge burst the second barrel of the pistol. At this moment shouts of "Vive V Empercur!" and "Vive le Czar!" went up from the crowd. The man immediately on his arrest said he came from Belgium two days since with the intention and for the purpose of killing the Czar. The Paris Sicele, in its account of the affair, says that the man himself states that he had no accomplices. The press of Paris is had no accomplices. The press of Paris is upanimous in its condemnation of the murder-

A GRAND RUSSIAN BALL.

PARIS, June 7—P. M.—A grand ball was given at the Russian embassy in this city yesterday evening, the programme not having been at all altered by the assassination a tempt. The entertainment and festivities were in imperial style, and of great magnificence. The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, the Czar Alex-ander, the two Grand Dukes of Russia, with a brilliant assemblage, were present. The Czar and his sons received the congratulations of the

Arrival of the Yacht Henrietta.

New York, June 8.—The yacht Henrietta, the victor in the late race to Europe, is now coming up the harbor. coming up the harbor.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba, recently ashore on Absecom beach, was towed into the Horseshoe this morning, where she beached to save her from sinking, as she leaking badly.

The President's Visit to Virginia. RICHMOND, June 8.—The Presidential party left here this morning for Washington.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SE SIONS-Judge Petrce. The desertion case of the city vs. James Moore of the well-known firm of David S. Brown & Co., Nos. 44 and 46 South Front street, in which the wife, Mrs. the well-known firm of David S. Brown & Co., Nos. 41 and 46 South Front street, in which the wife, Mrs. Maria Moore, sued for a separate maintenance, has at length been concluded. On different occasions it was before his Honor Judge Peirce, and each time the Court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity with the Irlends and relations of the parties. The details of the case, and the standing or the parties. The details of the case, and the standing or the parties in society, make the case one of general interest.

The following able decision was given this morning by his Honor Judge Peirce:—

City vs. Moore. Peirce, J.—The complaint in this case charges that the defendant has separated himself from his wife without a reasonable cause, leaving her a charge on the city; whereupon a warrant of selzare was issued, authorizing and requiring the goads and chattels, rights and ciedla, and receive so much of the annual rents and profits of the land; and tenements of the said defendant, to wit, his monyes, rights, and credits, and all his rights, sittle and interest in and to the stock of merchandise in stores Nos. 44 and 48 South Front street, in the hands of David S. Brown & Co., as shall raise the amount of twenty five thousand dollars. There was no formal return made to this warrant of seizure, but there is an afficiavit endorsed upon the warrant made by Mr. B. R. Selby, agent for the Guardians, that he Beerved the said warrant of seizure and accompanying papers on David S. Brown & Co., and there is an afficiavit endorsed upon the warrant made by Mr. B. R. Selby, agent for the Guardians, that he Beerved the said warrant of seizure and accompanying papers on David S. Brown & Co., and there is an afficiavit endorsed upon the warrant made by Mr. B. R. Selby, agent for the Guardians, that he servere as directed, had been made, and that said warrant would be confirmed at the next Court of Quarter Sessions for the and elty, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

To this complaint the defendant put in an answer

To this complaint the defendant put in an answer denying that he had deserted his wife, and charging her with having deserted him since the 18th day of October, 1886; and setting forth that the said writ of seizure had issued improvidently, and that the complainant had not charged him with having rom yed from the said county, nor with an intention on his

seizure had saued improvidently, and that the complainant had not charged him with having rem eved from the said county, nor with an intention on his part to absent himself from the jurisdiction of the Court, nor with removing his property from the said jurisdiction; and averting that he was still a resident and housekeeper in said county, and had no intention of removing either his person or property therefrom. Why these latter averagents were introduced does not appear, as there seems to be nothing in the law that requires them.

Upon the proceeding thus commenced the parties appeared in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the cause was beard upon the merits on the questions of law and fact arising in the case. It was alleged, on behalf of the de endant, that this proceeding was under the act of the 31st of March, 1812, and its supplement of the latter of March, 1812, and its supplement of the latter of March, 1814, which apply specially to the city of Phila leiphia, and which authorize a seizure not only of the goods and chattel, and rents, and profits of the lands and tenements of the hus band, but also his rights and credits, with notice thereof to the garnishee or person in whose hands the rights and credits of the defendant in the said warrant or seizure shall be; and provides for the filing of interrogatories to the garnishee to accertain the property or credits in his possession. And it was further alteged that in such a case no order of maintenance could be made against the husband, as the act must be pursued according to its terms, by filing interrogatories to the garnishees and recovering into the possession of the Guarcians the amount admitted or proved to be due by the garnishees.

On behalf of the city it was alleged that this was a proceeding under the act of 1836, which authorizes the acting of the goods, and chattels, and rents, and profits of the real estate of the defendant and in default of audicient real or personal estate, thes to take the body of such defendant and to require of him secur

hence they cannot be seized on a warrant against a husband for deserting and refusing to maintain his wife. Sterling vs. The Commonwealth, 2 Grant, 162.

But whether this be a proceeding under the acts of 1812 and 1814, or under the act of 1836, matters but little under the proofs made in this case. The act of 1811 provides that if no resi or personal estate rights and credits of such husband can be found, wherewith provision may be made as aforesald, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court to order the payment of such sums as they shall think reasonable for the maintenance of the wife, and to enforce it by requiring the defendant to give security for the performance thereof, or in default thereof to commit him to jail. It will be perceived that the act of 1812 in this respect is similar to the set of 1826.

The only property seized or claimed to have been serzed under the warrant, was the moneys, rights, and credits of the defendant, and all his right, title, and interest in and to the stock of merchandles in stores Nos, 44 and 45 S. Front street, in the nands of David 6. Brown & Co., valued at \$25,000. In the affidavit of the service of the warrant of seisure, made by the Agent of the Guardians of the Poor, he avers that he was informed.

If the proceeding had rested here, it would have

smounted to \$3000, without saying by whom he was so informed.

If the proceeding had rested here, it would have been the duty of the piaintiff, under the act of isit, to have filed interrogatories to the garnishees to ascertain the value of the interest of defendant in the property alleged to have been attached. But without waiting for this, the defendant came in at the hearing and proved by members of the firm of David 5. Brown & Co., without objection by the plaintiff, that the defendant was a member of that firm, and that instead of the firm being indebted to him, he was indebted to the firm some two or three thousand dollars. This, therefore, brought the defendant within the provision of the act of 1812, above referred to, directing the court to enforce any order it might make by requiring security for the maintenance of the wife, if he were liable therefor.

The next question for consideration is, has the defendant separated himself from his wife without reasonable cause, leaving her acharge on the city? The facts of the case are briefly these. The marriage took place February 22, 1850, and the varties lived together until June 26, 1866, during which time the wife complained, not of the conduct of the husband, who she said always treated her kindly, out of his ster, who lived with them, and other members of the family.

s ster, who lived with them, and other members of the family.

Her general complaint was that her husband did not compel them to treat her with respect and courtesy; that they made her life intolerable; that his daughter was displeased that her father had brought home another wife; the sister was also disaffected; and that the servants who had lived in the family a long while united with the other members of the family in opposing her; that her health failed her; that she entreated her husband, with tears in her eyes, to try and change things; and that, to obtain relief, she obtained permission to go to the country, to visit her friends, where she remained until the 16th of October following.

visit her friends, where she remained until the 16th of October following.

On cross-examination the complainant could not specify any particular word or act said or done by the persons of whom she complained snowing unkindness to her, except some few matters of disrespect on the part of the servants, such as are of frequent occurrence in families. All of the persons or whom she complained were called as witnesses, who testified that they had always treated her kindly and with respect.

that they had always treated her kindly and with respect.

Dr. Dubring, her physician, testified that he attended her on the 7th of March, 1866, less than a month after her marriage, and that he found her in a state of great prostration by reason of mental trouble; that she was confused and debilitated in the highest degree and that she was very healthy before her second marriage. On her return from the country in October, her hu band met her at Jersey Olty, and when the cars had reached Princeton, she asked him if his sister had left the house.

He informed her that she had not. She then said, "James, you cannot expect me to return home." To which he made no reply, but covered his fixee with his hands, and she alleges he did not speak to her for two hours. On the arrival of the cars they were met by her son. She was then a state of great nervous prostration, a carriage was ob alned, and she was driven, at her own request, to the house of her sister, about the distance of a square from her huseand's residence.

The defendant returned to his home, where his

prostration, a carriage was ob aloed, and she was driven, at her own request, to the house of her sister, about the distance of a square from her husband's residence.

The defendant returned to his home, where his family were awaiting their return, alone, dejected, and disappointed. The complainant remained at her sister's, where her husband more or less frequently visited her, without offering to return to her home, until the latter part or February, 1867, when she called on her husband and desired to return. She again went to her husband's house on the 4th of March, 1887, and again offered to return home.

Her testimony respecting this interview is as follows:—I said to my husband, I had been home two weeks before, and I had come again, and would remain, notwithstanding all the neglect of my busband and treatment received from his family. I had come back to take up all the discomforts of the house, and remain, rather than live as I was, for I could not be more unhappy than, I was. He said, "Maria, there is no use of talking, my feelings are entirely changed to you. I have tried to control them, but I find it impossible, and we can never live together again. "I insisted on remaining. He again told me we could never live together again; that it was not worth while to undertake it. After talking to him some time, I said:—'James, this is my home. It is the home you gave me when I was married: I have no other home, I desire no other home." He repeated almost every time, "It is not worth while to talk, we cannot live together." I then said, "If my presence is obnexious to you in this my own house, I will leave, if you will provide me means for asother home. He said, "I think it is very hard that you should require me to do anything like that." He also said be could not do so until he had consulted. I insisted upon romaining until he would provide me with another home. He had, "I think it is very hard that you should require me to do anything like that." He said he would not put it on paper. I said, "Will you promis

for me since. The evidence also showed that the defendan in all the relations of life was an excellent and amable an, and that these difficulties had had an effect upon n.an, and that these difficulties had had an effect upon his heaith.

There does not seem to be anything in the evidence that justified the complainant in leaving her husband. That she was in a highly nervous and mensitive condition, probably extending to a diseased candition of the nerves, is evident. But the evidence does not exhibit that the conduct of the defendant and his family justified her in withdrawing from her home. She was undoubtedly unhappy there, and her condition required medical treatment, and perhaps a change of scene; but this appears to have been the result of disease rather than any unkind treatment to which she was subjected. Or if it were unkind even to the extent alleged by her, it did not justify her in withdrawing from the society and home of her husband.

husband.

The reasonable cause which would justify a wire in abandoning her husband must be such as would entitle her to a divorce and that is defined by the statute to be such cruel and barbarous treatment as endangers her life, or the offer of such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable and life burdensome. Cattison vs. Cattison, 10 Harris, 275; Eshback vs. Eshback, 11 Harris, 343; Butler vs. Batter, 1 Persons, 329

Eabback vs. Eabback, 11 Harris, 343; Butler vs. Butler, 1 Passons, 329

The married relation like all the other relations of life, has its trials as well as its jogs, and should be regulated by muttal affection forbearance, concession, and submission to disappointment. With those qualifications it is the happlest condition of human life. Without them it may be the most miserable. Trials must be endured; and they are half conquered when they are borne with a wise and patient forbearance.

when they are borne with a wise and patient for-bearance.

If the case rested upon the withdrawal of the wife from the house of the defendant for the causes as-algred by her, there would be no difficulty in deciding that the defendant was not entitled to have an order made against him for the maintenance of his wife. But the wile sought to return to her duty. If her con-duct amounted to a descrition of her husband, she did not persist in it for the period required by the act of Assembly to entitle him to a divorce.

From the time she offered to return to him and hardused to receive her, she was absent from him not willuby and manifoleusity, but with his consent, and by his command. In the language of the wife, he turned her from her home. He told her that they could never live together again, that it was not worth while bundertake it.

undertake it.

never live together again, that it was not worth while to undertake it.

Refusing to receive a wife was held in McDermott's Appeal, 8 W S., 251, to be a virtual turning her out of doers within the meaning of our statute. And in Grove's Appeal, I wright, 445, such refusal was held to be constructive turning out of doors.

It is further contended on behalf of the defendant, that he is not liable it this proceeding for the maintenance of his wife, because, in the language of the law, she is not a charge on the city. In Sterling was the Common wealth, 2 Grant, 162, the Court said: "Having made no provision for her, she of necessity became a charge. Having made no provision for her, she of necessity became a charge. Having made no provision for her, she of necessity became a charge. Having made no provision has been the constant practice of this Court.

And such has been the content in the last session of the Legeslature an act was passed authorizing the wife or children, or any other person, to make affirmation under oath, before a negistrate, of the desertion of the wife or children, and to institute proceedings in the same of the Commonwealth to enforce their support and maintenance. This is a sensible and direct act, and saves the it terested parties from a hamilialing appeal to the Guard ans of the Poor to enforce the middenance to which they are entitled.

At the hearing of the loss the wife again offered to return to the home of her husband. The law and the Courts seek to promote these reconciliations; and it would be a pleasing termination of this minappy difficulty if it could be so ended. But until the defendant may determine to accept the offer of the wife and receive her to his home, an order must be made for her maintenance. The order of the Court is that

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludcountry of quarters assessions—Judge Lud-iow.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court. The Commonwealth extref, John Corcoran vs. the Sheriff. An application for the discharge of Cor-coran, who was bound over on the oath of Inace L. Miles to answer the charge of talse pretences. The allegation was that Corcoran represented to Miles that a certain cow was young and sound, and would give seventeen or eighteen quarts of milk per day, and under these representations Miles bought the cow for \$80.

or \$80. About three weeks after this the cow gave birth to About three weeks after this the cow gave birth to a fine calf, and then gave up the ghost, and it was alleged that the cow died of disease that she had at the time of the sale, and that the prosecutor knew she bad. Held under advisement.

There being no other business, the Court at an early hour sejourned until Monday

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Petroe and Brewster.—Orphans' Court business was before the Court, and also the usual Saturday business of the Common Pleas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLESHAPH, Saturday, June 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fakt demand; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108; a slight advance; 109; was bid for 1862 5-20s; 112 for 0s of 1881; 105; for 1864 5-20s; 106; for 1865 5-20s; and 105; @106; for June and August 7-30s. City

and 105 20164 for June and August 7:30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do. at 934, interest off.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 56. 166 was bid for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 167 for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northera Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Pena Township; 56 for Girard; 91 for Western; 69 for City; 63 for Union; and 614 for Common wealth. ship; 56 for Girard; 91 for Western; 69 for City;
63 for Union; and 61½ for Commonwealth.
In Canal shares there was nothing doing:
47½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 16½ for Snsquebanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M.,
136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 137.
—The Chicago Republican of Wednesday reports:—

—The Chicago Republican of Wednesday reports:—

"Nearly all our wholesale merchants are working very quietly, determined to sail for three or four months under a close reef; but there are a few who have to get their paper extended from month to month, in order to meet maturing indebtedness, and some of our bankers teel rather nervous under this presaure. The money market, however, is comparatively easy, and good paper is discounted readily at 10 per cent, per annum. Second and third class paper is discounted fon the street at rates, equal to 1/4@2 per cent, per month."

—The New York Tribune has the following despatch from New Orleaus regarding the First National Bank of that city:—

despatch from New Orleans regarding the First National Bank of that city:—
"New Orleans, June 7.—Another sad development in regard to the First National Bank was made to-day. Cuthert Builitt, late United States Marshal, has lad for two years past \$250,000 of the proceeds of the cargo of the Grey Jacket in his possession. He has been using this money in New York, but recently ordered it back through A. C. Graham, correspondent of the First National Bank in New York. Mr. Builitt returned too late, the bank was closed. The case of the Grey Jacket has been recently decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Government, and Mr. Builitt has been ruled into Court for not paying over the money. Of course the Government will lose the amount. As usual, his sureties are worthless."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 (21124; do. 1862, 1094 (21094; do. 1864, 1054 (2106; do., 1865, 1064 (21064; do., 1865, new, 1084 (21064; do., 5s, 10-40s, 994 (2094; do., 7-305, Aug., 1066 (21064; do., June, 1954 (21054; do., June, 1954 (21054; do., June, 1864, 1194 (21194; do., July, 1864, 1184 (21194; do., Aug. 1864, 118\$@118\frac{1}{2}; do., October, 1864, 117\$@117\frac{1}{2}; do., December, 1864, 116\frac{1}{2}@116\frac{1}{2}; do., May, 1865, 115\frac{1}{2}@116\frac{1}{2}; do., September, 1865, 114\frac{1}{2}@115\frac{1}{2}; do., September, 1865, 114\frac{1}{2}@115; October, 1865, 114\frac{1}{2}@114\frac{1}{2}; Gold, 136\frac{1}{2}@137. Silver, 120\tilde{1}32.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship W. Cummings, Miller, St. Faulds Loando, Work
man & Co. man & Co, Barquentine Velocity, Bramden, Cronstadt, L. Westergnard & Co. Brig Annie, Smith, Liverpool, J. B. Heyl & Co. Brig Arrichetta West, Paon, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Brig Handy, Butley, New York, E. A. Souder & Cosche Gettysburg, Smith, Newburyport, L. Audenre & Co. Schr J. L. Merrill, Wicks, Richmond, D. S. Steison &

Schr J. L. Merrin, William River, James Barrett.
Co.
Febr Onward, Evans, Indian River, James Barrett.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, Portamouth, Warren,
Greng & Morris.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr W. D. Carglii, Price Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. D. Carglii, Kelly, Boston, Captain.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff &
Co.

Co. L. and A. Babcock, Babcock, Boston, do. Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Saiem. do. Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Saiem. do. Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, Sinnickson Co. Schr John Compton, Childs, Dighton, do. Schr John Compton, Childs, Dighton, do. Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Mary B. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salisbury, Captain, Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain, Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. P. Ruoff, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Advance, Crosby, 4s days from Newport,
E. with railroad fron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barque Alcedo, Overgaard, 3 days from New
York, in baliast to captain.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Bridgeton.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salem.
Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salem.
Schr W. D. Carglil, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr W. D. Carglil, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr G. S. Carsalirs, Price, from Boston,
Echr Hose, Williams, from Miliville.
Steamer H. I. Gaw, Her, 18 hours from Baltimore,
with mcse, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mdse, to J. D. Buoff.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 12 nours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. D. Buoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 7-6 A. M.—Ship Thomas Harward, for Liverpool, and barque Roanoko, for Laguayra, went to;sea this morning.

The salis, rigging, anchors, and chains of the schr Julia Smith, reported ashore on Brandywine Shoals, have been saved by W. H. Ostan & Co., of this place, the hull is going to pieces. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA Stesmship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yes-Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr M. Patten, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bango 5th inst.

Schr American Ragle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtocketsth inst.

Schr Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.

Schr J. McKensie, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 5th inst.

Schr Line, Rosebrook, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst., and sailed again.

Schr R. Borden. Borden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 6th inst.

Schr Pavilion, Freeman, hence for Wellfleet, at Holmes Hole 4th inst., and, sailed next day.

Schr Thos. Borden. Wrightligton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail River 6th inst.

Schrs Pioneer, Lathrop: H. W. Godfrey, Sears. B. H. Shannon. Dilks: Lizzie Taylor, Corson, from Boston: Hattle, Carier, from Salem: and Pearl, Goskin, from Saco, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst., and sailed next day.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, of and from Province-town for Philadelphia, it the vessel which ran ashore on Noman's Land on the 3d inst., during a thick fog. She is nearly high and dry, with keel partly gone. Captain R. Baker, in schr Arctarus, sailed from New Bedford 6th Inst., to get her off.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
June 7.—Arrived, steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern.
Steamship Leo, Dearborn, from Savannah,
Ship Trimsuntain, Sears, from London.
Ship A. Boningen, Steenken, from Rotterdam,
Ship A. Boningen, Steenken, from Bremen,
Barque Xulla, Ward, from Padang.
Brig Flora, Angella, from Rio Janeiro,